BLM LIBRARY
88008504

RANGELAND PROGRAM SUMMARY

ROYAL GORGE RESOURCE AREA

CANON CITY DISTRICT
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
COLORADO

SF
85.35
.C6
R885
1980

.C6
R885
1980

FOREWORD

It is my pleasure to make available to you the record of decision of the selected rangeland management program for the Royal Gorge Resource Area in Colorado. This document also has a summary of alternatives that were addressed in the final Environmental Impact Statement.

After considering all public comments, and the natural and human resources of the area, I believe this program is most responsive to the public need for wise use, protection and enhancement of all the resource values. The benefits to be derived from the implementation of this program are within the concept of multiple use, maintaining a viable livestock industry, and assuring benefits for wildlife, watershed, and related resources as they exist on Federal range lands.

This document also explains the process for implementation of the livestock grazing management program and opportunities for additional public involvement.

I appreciate the support and assistance given to the District Office from various groups, individuals, and local governments who have a vital interest in the management of these public lands.

GEORGE C. FRANCIS
State Director, Colorado
Bureau of Land Management

BLM Library
D-553A, Building 50
Denver Federal Center
P. O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225-0047

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD i

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. THE PROGRAM 2

What It Is 2
What It Does 5
Livestock Grazing 6
Wildlife Habitat 6
Watershed Condition 7
Socio-Economic Conditions 7
WSAs 7

III. THE ALTERNATIVES 7

Alternative A, No Action 8
Alternative B, Elimination of Grazing 9
Alternative C, Nonintensive Management 9
Alternative D, Management Constraints 9

IV. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT 10

V. IMPLEMENTATION 11

General Schedule 11
Public Involvement 11
Consultation 12
Rangeland Program Summary Updates 12
Decisions 12
Other Administrative Actions 13
Rangeland Improvements 13
Grazing Use Adjustments 14
AMP Units 14
Nonintensive Units 15
Adjustment Summary 15
Appropriations 15

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF UNITS 16

BLM Library
D-553A, Building 50
Denver Federal Center
P. O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225-0047

Rangeland Program Summary
Royal Gorge Resource Area

I. INTRODUCTION

The Royal Gorge Grazing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was written in response to a suit filed by environmental interests, usually referenced as Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) et. al., in Federal Court in 1973, alleging that BLM's programmatic grazing EIS did not comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Following a court decision largely in favor of the NRDC and subsequent agreements, BLM developed new Management Framework Plans (MFPs) for use of public lands in the Royal Gorge and Raton Basin Planning Areas.

Grazing was established early in the twentieth century as an important part of the economic base in the Royal Gorge area. Sheep and cattle ranching, practiced in South Park and at sections along the upper Arkansas valley prior to 1900, increased in significance as the mining activity and interest of the previous decades subsided.

Protection of public grazing lands has been a priority for some time. Authority to develop rules and regulations for the orderly use, improvement, and development of these lands was provided by the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.

More recently, BLM policies have focused on more intensive management that adjusted the kind of livestock, livestock numbers, or period of use in the spirit of multiple use of resources, which in recent years has received increasing emphasis. Examples of other resource values include watershed, wildlife, and forestry.

The EIS area consists of 589,675 acres of public land scattered throughout 2,631,000 acres of land in two planning areas. Approximately 22 percent of the EIS area is public land, 62 percent private land, 15 percent state land, and 1 percent other.

Cattle and horses are the only kinds of livestock authorized to graze public lands within the Royal Gorge EIS area. There are approximately 310 grazing permittees/lessees using 416 grazing allotments on public land. Grazing of horses is authorized on only 9 of these, the rest entirely cattle. There are no wild horse or burro herds on these public lands.

Public lands of potential Allotment Management Plans (AMP) status having completed soil surveys exhibit the following erosion classes: stable--55,259 acres; slight--182,604 acres; moderate--221,863 acres; and critical 33,925 acres. Almost 45 percent of public lands falls within the moderate erosion class and 7 percent is within the critical class.

Five Wilderness Study Areas have been designated in this resource area. These areas are presently being managed under the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review. Four of the five areas will have AMPs developed within them. These AMPs will be developed and implemented in accordance with the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines pertaining to rangeland management.

Only 3 percent of all forage production in the EIS area is attributed to public land and only half of that is found on the large manageable tracts slated for intensive management.

Over 400 copies of the draft EIS were mailed to Federal, state, and local government agencies, private groups and organizations, and individuals for review and comment. News releases from Washington and Denver provided information on how to obtain copies of the draft EIS and where reference copies were available.

The final EIS was distributed in August 1980 and included all written comments on the draft. Most conservation groups found the document and proposed plan to be adequate, while livestock interests expressed concern over some of the basic data presented. These concerns were related to the vegetation inventory and the related analysis of the carrying capacity of the public lands. To accommodate this concern, the BLM is gathering utilization and actual use data to supplement the vegetation inventory data. There were no protests filed on the Final EIS within the 30 days allowed.

This document is the public record of decision, and meets the requirements of regulations for the National Environmental Policy Act (40CFR 1505.2).

II. THE PROGRAM

A. What it is.

The proposed action, the highly intensive management of 64 percent of the public lands in the area, was analyzed in the environmental statement and was determined to be the most environmentally preferable alternative. The other four alternatives analyzed would result in environmental impacts which were not acceptable.

The proposed action is to combine 100 grazing units totalling 379,380 acres (64 percent of the public land in the EIS area) into 77 units which would receive intensive management. Less intensive management would take place on 189,900 acres (32 percent of the public lands) while no grazing would be permitted on 20,395 acres (4 percent of the public lands).

A range survey was conducted on potential AMP areas during the drought years of 1977 and 1978. The survey indicated that the rangelands may be overstocked by as much as 70 percent. Current licensed use is 23,548 AUMs, however the survey stated that licensed use should be 7,031 AUMs. Utilization and

actual use studies along with spot field checks of the survey in 1979 and 1980 indicated that the drought, in many instances, biased the survey's estimates of vegetation composition and density. To compensate for this, actual use and utilization studies are planned prior to the 1982 adjustment in livestock use on public lands.

On 278 nonintensive management units (189,900 acres), adjustments will reduce licensed use from 15,434 AUMs to 7,181 AUMs (53 percent). These adjustments will more accurately reflect current estimated grazing capacities. Adjustments will not alter how these units are operated because they represent an insignificant proportion of scattered, small public land tracts in each range unit.

To fully implement the proposed grazing management program, will require a number of rangeland improvement projects. These projects will facilitate livestock management, improve vegetation health, cover, and vigor thereby providing more forage for both livestock and wildlife, and reduce erosion, which will improve water quality in the long term. Analysis in the EIS has shown that the management program and facilities required to implement management will be beneficial to the environment. Projects have been designed to minimize impacts of their construction and be beneficial to other resources. For example, livestock water developments have been designed so that they can be used by small animals and birds as well as livestock.

Projects would consist of an estimated 67 springs, 28 water catchments, 9 reservoirs, 80 miles of fence, 3 miles of water pipeline, and 23,630 acres of vegetation manipulation. The total cost of the entire proposal is 2.4 million dollars. Standard design features of each project type are available at the Canon City District Office.

Implementation of this proposal will benefit the majority of resources found on the area. Some will be improved to a greater degree than others. The BLM planning system was utilized in the formulation of the proposal and resulting management decisions concerning particular resources on a given area. It is responsive to major social issues, land use objectives, and economic concerns.

Since this rangeland management program is based on a planning system which is continually updated and modified, changes in proposed grazing systems or addition of new projects in response to new data will be assessed site-specific, in conjunction with an Environmental Assessment that is being prepared for each Allotment Management Plan. AMPs will be developed in consultation and coordination with livestock operators and other affected interests. An implementation summary of AMPs is shown in Table 1.

Grazing management will be carried out in conjunction with several other plans. One, the Arkansas Canyon Habitat Management Plan, is a plan to manage wildlife habitat. Its intent is to increase the quality of the wildlife and livestock habitat by reducing the competition between them and increasing the quality and quantity of desirable forage. These changes will reduce the amount of surface runoff and sedimentation, which in turn will increase the water

quality for aquatic life and domestic use. The resulting larger wildlife populations and more diversified species will benefit recreation.

Other plans will also benefit rangeland management. A watershed management plan in the Badger Creek drainage will coordinate efforts of BLM, the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and private citizens to reduce erosion and sediment yield. As erosion diminishes, livestock grazing areas will benefit, as will wildlife and fisheries habitat and recreational opportunities.

Benefits will accrue to rangeland from two other plans currently being implemented. One is for off-road vehicles (ORVs), which was developed in 1980 to help prevent further unnecessary damage to rangeland. Another is for fisheries habitat improvement and will include fencing, riparian plantings, gabions, logjams, and deflectors. This activity will be funded by the Colorado Division of Wildlife, which has provided BLM with $51,000 in 1980-1981 to increase fish production by improving the quality of the habitat on public lands.

The results of the proposed grazing management will be evaluated in key areas. Key areas will be identified in individual AMPs. Studies include:

1. Actual use. Permittees will record actual dates and number of livestock on the allotment. This will be supplemented with spot checks by BLM personnel.

2. Utilization. The percent of a plant's annual growth removed by grazing animals.

3. Range trend. Photographic studies, transects and measurements of trend and range condition, ground cover, and plant composition.

4. Key plant species development dates. The dates various plants reach certain stages (phenology) in their annual growth, such as seed ripe. These dates are critical in designing and revising grazing management systems. Key areas and key species will be identified in individual AMPs.

5. Climate. Temperature and precipitation data will be gathered and correlated with the other study data.

6. Wildlife. The following habitats will be monitored for possible impacts from livestock grazing:

   a. Bighorn sheep (Lower Arkansas River and Beaver Creek herds)
   b. Elk (Waugh Mountain and Black Mountain Area)
   c. Aquatic and riparian habitats (Texas Creek, Pass Creek, Badger Creek, and the Arkansas River)
   d. Mule deer (Winter range and crucial spring habitat)

Several types of studies are planned (as appropriate) to monitor impacts on these diverse wildlife habitats. These are:

1. Browse utilization
2. Fecal analysis
3. Key forage plant utilization
4. Stream profile ratings
5. Water quality

7. Nonintensive Management Units. These units will be evaluated at the end of the lease term to monitor range condition and trend.

B. What It Does

The selected alternative will better meet more of the objectives to resolve identified resource problems, economic needs, and public concerns than any other alternative or combination of alternatives. All practical means to avoid and minimize environmental harm from the selected alternative have been adopted. The program is flexible to accommodate unforeseen problems.

The proposed range management plan is designed to contribute to eight Management Framework Plan (MFP) objectives:

1. To maintain or improve livestock grazing habitat (soil, plant, and water requirements) on 589,675 acres of public land within a 20-year period;

2. To increase the livestock forage production to 20,763 AUMs in the long term from the current estimated capacity of 14,212 AUMs;

3. To provide livestock forage on a sustained yield basis to 278 nonintensive grazing management units on public lands in the Royal Gorge Planning Area, with 7,181 AUMs available for immediate and future use;

4. To increase stream channel stability on approximately 75 miles of 33 streams and thus improve fish habitat;

5. To reduce erosion rates on 546,820 acres to enhance watershed conditions;

6. To enhance recreational values by increasing wildlife numbers and, ultimately, hunting and fishing success and wildlife viewing opportunities as well as improving aesthetic and visual qualities of the area;

7. To provide access facilities that will allow the general public full use of areas as permitted by existing law and regulations; and

8. To provide 14,134 AUMs of forage on 77 intensive management units for wildlife to maintain the desired wildlife populations.

Major changes in the existing environment that will result from implementing the proposed range management plan are:

1. Livestock Grazing (20 years)

Present plant composition will be maintained where the range is currently in a good or excellent condition. Where range is in fair or worse condition, percent composition of desirable plants, plant cover, and vigor of plants will increase, providing additional quality forage for livestock. The resulting changes in expected condition class are:

	Present (Acres)	Change (Acres)	Future (Acres)
Excellent	307	200	507
Good	3,376	23,430	26,806
Fair	99,133	0	99,133
Poor	336,143	23,630	312,513
Unsuitable	150,716	0	150,716
	589,675		589,675

As a result, grazing will improve, rangeland will be stocked at appropriate capacity with ample forage remaining for wildlife, and small isolated tracts of public land will provide forage on a sustained-yield basis. Livestock forage production on public lands would be increased by 46 percent, from 14,212 to 20,763 AUMs, in the long term.

2. Wildlife Habitat

Wildlife habitat will be improved. Improvement will be realized on a net total of 47,931 acres of mule deer habitat, 7,141 acres of elk habitat, and 2,246 acres of bighorn sheep habitat. Forage available for wildlife consumption should increase from 11,189 AUMs at present to 14,134 AUMs in 20 years.

Aquatic and riparian habitats will show an improvement in trend on 46 miles of stream (42 percent), while only 10 miles (9 percent) will continue in a slow decline, and 53 miles will remain static due to conditions not related to livestock management.

3. Watershed Condition

By increasing ground cover, soil losses will be reduced and the present erosion condition classes will change:

Erosion Condition Class	Present	Future
Stable	55,259	55,594
Slight	182,604	198,984
Moderate	221,863	208,389
Critical	33,925	30,684
Total *	493,651	* 493,651

* Total represents only these areas for which preliminary soil surveys have been made.

Sediment entering the Arkansas River will be reduced from 1.90 million tons/year to 1.75.

4. Socio-Economic Conditions (Long Term)

Net revenues of large ranchers are predicted to decrease by $2,928 per year per rancher, those of small ranchers by $1,980 per rancher if the range survey data is not adjusted with actual use and utilization studies.

Construction, government, and recreation related incomes within the EIS area are predicted to increase, while ranch labor income and property tax collection are predicted to decrease a small amount.

5. Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) No Impacts

Implementation of this program will allow BLM to fulfill its agency policy and commitments to the following laws: The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and Public Range Improvement Act of 1978.

III. THE ALTERNATIVES

The final EIS of the grazing management program addressed the proposed action and the following four alternatives:

Alternative A, No Action,

Alternative B, Elimination of Grazing,

Alternative C, Nonintensive Management (Eliminate grazing on certain allotments for wildlife and watershed reasons), and

Alternative D, Management Constraints (Continue to allow livestock grazing but at a lower level of intensity).

The following sections briefly describe and evaluate each alternative. The impacts are long term (20 years after implementation). The same allotments analyzed in the proposed action are analyzed in each alternative.

Alternative A, No Action

Livestock use would remain at its present level of 39,369 AUMs with no chance for increase in long term (20 years). Livestock production would remain at its present level or decrease slightly. No rangeland improvements would be constructed.

No changes in revenue would accrue to livestock operators. Similarly, there would be no changes in ranch labor, property tax collections, or government-related income.

Of 438,959 acres of range suitable for grazing, there would be no significant change in the number of acres presently in upward, downward, and stable trend (2,664, 346,834, and 89,461, respectively) over the long term. The number of acres in good or excellent range condition would remain the same but 5,000 to 10,000 of the 99,133 acres of range presently in fair condition could decline into poor condition.

Condition of riparian habitat where livestock graze would not change. Improvement would occur on 1.5 miles of stream due to factors unrelated to livestock management. Apparent trend on 109 miles of stream fisheries also would not change.

There would be a slight but unmeasurable decline of mule deer, elk, and bighorn sheep habitat from present condition. Forage available for wildlife and competition for forage with livestock would remain at present levels.

Recreational use for hunting would decrease 300 days for deer (9 percent) and 50 days for elk (2 percent) as habitat and wildlife numbers decline. This decrease in recreation days would result in loss of revenue for the local economy, over the long term averaging $44,576 per year.

The No Action Alternative was not selected because it would not meet any of the eight MFP objectives. The following resources would suffer: watershed, vegetation, livestock, wildlife, fisheries, and recreation.

Alternative B, Elimination of Grazing

All grazing on public lands in the Royal Gorge and Raton Basin Planning Areas would cease. No grazing authorizations would be issued and no AMPs would be developed. All existing forage would be allocated to wildlife, watershed, and other uses. Existing improvements would be maintained by BLM only if required for other resource uses and would otherwise be removed. The livestock grazing program for this resource area would be limited to trespass detection and processing of trespass cases.

The Elimination of Grazing Alternative was not selected because it would meet only three of the eight MFP objectives outlined earlier. Objectives of improving vegetation composition, fish habitat, reducing erosion rates, and enhancing recreational values would be met. Objectives of improving livestock grazing, providing livestock forage on a sustained yield basis to 250 management units, providing improved access facilities, and increasing wildlife forage and population levels through intensive grazing management would not be met.

Elimination of grazing would have adverse effects economically. Net revenues to 21 large ranchers would decrease from an average of $34,449 per year per rancher to $24,457 while net revenues to 72 small ranchers would decrease from an average of $352 to an operating loss of $5,575 per rancher per year over the long term.

Alternative C, Nonintensive Management

Stocking on 355 management units would be adjusted to the moderate-use levels proposed under the Selected Alternative. The kinds of livestock, a year around period of use, and livestock numbers would be specific.

Existing improvements would be maintained. BLM would not build any new improvements for intensive livestock management but operator-built improvements would be allowed under cooperative agreement or permit on a case-by-case basis. However, approximately 50 miles of critical riparian habitat would require fencing by BLM to prevent further deterioration and improve habitat.

The Nonintensive Alternative was not selected because it would fail to meet five of the eight MFP objectives as outlined earlier. Objectives for improving fish habitat, enhancing recreational values, and providing forage on a sustained yield basis to 250 management units would be met. Objectives not met include improving livestock grazing, increasing vegetation production, and thereby providing more livestock forage on a sustained yield basis, improving access facilities, increasing wildlife forage, and reducing erosion rates.

Alternative D, Management Constraints

This alternative was designed to achieve the greatest benefit for big game and fisheries habitat and deteriorated watershed. Currently watershed in the EIS area has a plant community with relatively low diversity and ecological

stability. Wildlife, fisheries, and watershed specialists have identified 50 management units on which these deteriorated conditions exist, recommending that grazing be eliminated until their condition has become acceptable.

Intensive livestock management would occur on 27 units (146,791 acres), nonintensive management on 278 units (189,900 acres), and no grazing on 63 units (252,984 acres).

Implementation of the Management Constraints Alternative would result in seven of the eight MFP objectives being met. Increased livestock forage objectives would not be achieved. Objectives for improving livestock grazing habitat, providing forage on a sustained yield basis, improving fish habitat, reducing erosion rates, enhancing recreational values, improving access, and increasing wildlife forage would be met.

Over the long term, live vegetation cover would increase 9 percent, from 22.5 to 24.6 percent cover. Of the 438,959 acres of range suitable for grazing, 346,834 acres presently exhibiting a downward trend in range condition would become stable. The condition of range suitable for grazing would improve; 100 more acres would reach excellent condition, 7,160 more good condition, and 7,160 acres less would be in poor condition. Beneficial impacts on condition would be attributable to land treatments.

Net revenues to 21 large ranchers would decrease from an average of $34,449 per year per rancher to $20,904 per year per rancher over the long term. Net revenues to 72 smaller ranchers would decrease from an average of $352 per year per rancher to an average net operating loss of $3,985 over the long term.

The Management Constraints alternative was not selected because it would approach only seven of the eight objectives in the Management Framework Plan. The objective of producing forage for livestock would not be met.

IV. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public involvement was actively sought during the planning, environmental analysis, grazing EIS preparation and decision-making phases of the grazing management program.

During development of planning alternatives BLM held many public meetings. All known interest groups were contacted and invited to participate. Representatives of most groups did respond.

Before AMPs are developed, each livestock permittee will be personally contacted.

During the process of writing the Environmental Impact Statement, the following meetings were held:

4/19/79 - Public meeting explaining EIS process and scope

6/12/79 - Formal consultation with U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service on endangered species

6/28/79 - Consultation with Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on cultural resources

8/28/79 - State Historic Preservation Officer on cultural resources

10/79 - Briefed District Grazing Advisory Board on EIS process and scope

4/1/80 - Public comment period began

5/8/80 - Public hearing on EIS

5/12/80 - Briefing for District Grazing Advisory Board

5/27/80 - Public comment period end

10/22/80 - Briefing for District Grazing Advisory Board

Copies of the draft EIS were sent to over 400 Federal, state, and local government agencies and user groups. All review comments were addressed, where appropriate, and included in the final statement.

The livestock industry was primarily concerned with the use of new vegetation inventory data in the computation of estimated livestock grazing capacity.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

A. General Schedule

Implementation of grazing allotment management plans in the Royal Gorge Resource Area will follow as closely as possible the 6-year schedule described in the EIS. Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) will be developed with rancher contacts during late 1980 and 1981.

B. Public Involvement

Public comment is welcome on the program outlined in this document. Individuals interested in the consultation process (Item C. below) should immediately notify the Royal Gorge Resource Area in writing of the geographic areas they would like to be involved in. Protest and appeal procedures are not involved at this time (See Item D).

C. Consultation

Following the publication of this document a period of consultation with affected interests will begin. During this period BLM personnel will consult with individual livestock operators and any other interested persons as to how this program might affect them and the resources in question. Additional data will be collected toward the formulation of allotment management plans and subsequent grazing decisions. This consultation period should continue until about October, 1981.

D. Rangeland Program Summary Updates

In November, 1981 an update of this summary will be published summarizing the actions being proposed to achieve the land use planning objectives and implement the land use planning decisions. It will also describe the monitoring programs for the area.

This document will give the public the opportunity to review proposed actions on specific allotments. The public may comment or request copies of proposed decisions in relation to a specific allotment if they feel their interests are affected. This request must be allotment-specific and in writing within the specified time frames in the document. The proposed decision identifies the procedures for affected interests to file a protest and/or appeal.

It is contemplated that additional RPS updates will be issued in the third and fifth years for public information, documentation of progress in achieving management objectives, and any proposed changes in management or objectives.

E. Decisions

Shortly after the publication of the summary update proposed grazing decisions will be sent to each livestock operator. Each decision will contain the following:

1. Reasons for the action including reference to the pertinent conditions and/or provisions of the regulations,

2. recognized grazing preference,

3. allocation of forage to livestock,

4. authorized initial stocking rate,

5. schedule for implementing adjustments,

6. period of use,

7. kind of livestock authorized to graze,

8. specific management objectives for the allotment,

9. resource values to be evaluated and manner in which they will be monitored,

10. changes in resource values that would warrant a modification of scheduled adjustments and other information necessary to set forth actions required to achieve the management objectives for the allotment, and

11. right of protest and/or appeal.

F. Other Administrative Actions

Grazing administration will follow Grazing Administration Regulations (43 U.S.C. 4000). Permits and leases will be issued by BLM to authorize use. On allotments where forage available is equal to present-use levels, a grazing permit or lease will be issued for a 10-year period with the stipulation that adjustments will be made if appropriate and permit or lease modified.

Grazing use will be adjusted with available forage to provide optimum use while assuring resource protection and accomplishment of objectives. When additional forage becomes available it will be allocated on either a permanent or temporary basis, consistent with planning objectives and regulatory procedures. When available forage is less than that authorized, grazing permits and leases will be suspended or canceled wholly or in part.

Individual grazing decisions will be issued by the District Manager with an effective date of March 1, 1982. Adjustments in use on the AMP status allotments will be completed within five years, first, third, and fifth years. While the first decision will schedule third and fifth year adjustments, if monitoring data indicates the scheduled adjustment is too high or low, a new decision will be issued to modify the third and/or fifth year adjustment. Where actual use and utilization studies have not been completed because of total nonuse taken by the operator a decision on the adjustment will be issued but may require modification after active use has commenced and data collected. In some cases, it may be possible to supplement the inventory data in these instances from monitoring studies in nearby allotments with similar conditions.

Decisions concerning adjustments in use on 278 nonintensively managed allotments will be issued in time to become effective March 1, 1982.

G. Rangeland Improvements

Rangeland improvements necessary for implementation of the grazing systems are shown below:

Land Treatments (Acres)	Management Facilities
Thin Pinyon-Juniper and other conifer 18,530	Springs 67
Burn Pinyon-Juniper Oak Brush 4,900	Water Catchments 28
Plow & Seeding 200	Reservoirs 9
	Fence 80.1 Miles
	Water Pipeline 3.3 Miles
	Water Troughs 4
	Wells 2
	Water Storage Tank 1

Total project cost is estimated to be $2,412,300.

These projects are presently scheduled over a 6-year implementation period and are subject to cancellation if indicated appropriate on the basis of benefit/cost analysis or failure to resolve environmental problems. Improvements may also be added, deleted or modified as a result of the consultation process during the development of AMPs.

H. Grazing Use Adjustments

1. AMP Units

Grazing use adjustments on the AMP areas will be made on inventory data modified by actual use and utilization data and from monitoring studies carried out prior to 1982. If adjustments are indicated, a decision will be issued to the operator indicating how much he/she must reduce or may increase his/her grazing use.

An operator will have five years to reach the prescribed level through adjustments beginning in 1982, through first, third, and fifth years and verified through additional utilization studies. If AMP objectives are not being met, additional adjustments will be prescribed. Adjustments in livestock grazing use of less than 15 percent of authorized use will be scheduled in less than five years. Suspensions may also be scheduled in less than five years if required to sustain resource productivity.

Prescribed levels of use will vary from allotment to allotment and will be explained in each AMP.

On the basis of the 1977-78 range survey, estimated grazing capacity on 89 out of 92 surveyed management units may be adjusted downward.

2. Nonintensive Units

Adjustments on the nonintensive management units will be prescribed so that actual use will more accurately reflect current estimated grazing capacities. Decisions will be issued by the District Manager to be effective March 1, 1982.

3. Adjustment Summary Based on Unmodified Inventory Data for Surveyed Management Units.

	Number of Operators	Range of Adjustment (percent)
Reduction	79	5-100
Increase	3	3-274
No Change	1	0

I. Appropriations

Development of range improvement facilities and grazing management systems will depend on budgetary appropriations, which may vary.

Table 1.

IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY OF UNITS
PROPOSED FOR INTENSIVE RANGE MANAGEMENT

Mgmt. Unit No.	AMP Devel-opment	AMP Imple-mentation	Acres of Public Land	Surveyed* Livestock Forage (AUMs)	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Studies to be Carried out to Supplement Inventory Data
12	1981	1982	3,274	116	143	Actual Use and Utilization
23	1981	1985	1,640	98	205	Actual Use and Utilization
58	1981	1981	1,240	64	123	Actual Use and Utilization
61	1981	1981	9,728	395	1,049	Actual Use and Utilization
66	1981	1983	3,338	134	279	Actual Use and Utilization
68	1981	1982	2,512	69	336	Actual Use and Utilization
75	1981	1983	2,792	196	214	Actual Use and Utilization
91	1981	1982	432	15	31	Actual Use and Utilization
95	1981	1982	1,013	43	108	Actual Use and Utilization
96	1981	1981	143	10	17	Actual Use and Utilization
97	1981	1985	5,326	190	598	Actual Use and Utilization
98	1981	1982	640	23	113	Actual Use and Utilization
99	1981	1983	5,305	196	229	Actual Use and Utilization
100	1981	1985	2,268	43	155	Actual Use and Utilization
105	1981	1982	2,268	34	90	Actual Use and Utilization
117	1981	1985	1,538	32	77	Actual Use and Utilization
118	1981	1981	2,682	52	90	Actual Use and Utilization
126	1981	1984	6,676	69	276	Actual Use and Utilization
127	1981	1985	5,755	38	222	Actual Use and Utilization
128	1981	1984	3,372	4	165	Actual Use and Utilization

Table 1.

IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY OF UNITS
PROPOSED FOR INTENSIVE RANGE MANAGEMENT

Mgmt. Unit No.	AMP Devel-opment	AMP Imple-mentation	Acres of Public Land	Surveyed* Livestock Forage (AUMs)	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Studies to be Carried out to Supplement Inventory Data
133	1981	1984	3,229	52	275	Actual Use, Utilization, Condition, Trend, and Utilization Cage
134	1981	1981	240	6	20	Actual Use and Utilization
136	1981	1982	1,422	11	64	Actual Use and Utilization
137	1981	1984	1,587	11	54	Actual Use and Utilization
138	1981	1982	5,635	309	604	Actual Use and Utilization
139	1981	1982	337	29	71	Actual Use and Utilization
140	1981	1981	5,188	60	50	Actual Use and Utilization
141	1981	1985	6,272	145	592	Actual Use and Utilization
142	1981	1983	3,727	40	352	Browse Transect, Actual, Utilization, Condition, Trend, and Utilization Cage
143	1981	1984	697	13	63	Actual Use and Utilization
146	1981	1981	1,072	10	53	Actual Use and Utilization
147	1981	1984	6,580	99	143	Actual Use, Utilization, Condition, Trend, and Utilization Cage
148	1981	1981	1,009	3	19	Actual Use and Utilization
149	1981	1985	7,313	242	756	Actual Use, Utilization, Condition, Trend, Utilization Cage, and Browse Transect
150	1981	1983	2,476	50	326	Actual Use and Utilization

Table 1.

IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY OF UNITS
PROPOSED FOR INTENSIVE RANGE MANAGEMENT

Mgmt. Unit No.	AMP Devel-opment	AMP Imple-mentation	Acres of Public Land	Surveyed* Livestock Forage (AUMs)	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Studies to be Carried out to Supplement Inventory Data
155	1981	1984	2,978	29	273	Actual Use and Utilization
156	1981	1984	1,401	19	69	Actual Use and Utilization
158	1981	1984	3,548	51	291	Actual Use and Utilization
165	1981	1982	1,584	44	112	Actual Use and Utilization
166	1981	1982	2,083	70	167	Actual Use and Utilization
167	1981	1982	957	32	40	Actual Use and Utilization
168	1981	1982	1,031	86	130	Actual Use and Utilization
169	1981	1982	2,501	75	334	Actual Use and Utilization
170	1981	1985	1,310	72	125	Actual Use and Utilization
171	1981	1981	253	6	48	Actual Use and Utilization
172	1981	1985	827	58	124	Actual Use and Utilization
173	1981	1985	919	26	137	Actual Use and Utilization
177	1981	1981	630	3	66	Actual Use and Utilization
187	1981	1983	5,223	140	544	Browse Transect, Actual Use, and Utilization
189	1981	1982	2,861	19	283	Actual Use and Utilization
190	1981	1983	5,969	78	515	Actual Use and Utilization
191	1981	1984	6,612	210	464	Condition, Trend, Utilization Cages, Actual Use, and Utilization
192	1981	1984	26,652	571	1,610	Browse Transect, Condition, Trend, Utilization Cages, Actual Use, and Utilization

Table 1.

IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY OF UNITS
PROPOSED FOR INTENSIVE RANGE MANAGEMENT

Mgmt. Unit No.	AMP Devel-opment	AMP Imple-mentation	Acres of Public Land	Surveyed* Livestock Forage (AUMs)	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Studies to be Carried out to Supplement Inventory Data
193	1981	1983	15,248	527	901	Browse Transect, Condition, Trend, Utilization Cages, Actual Use, and Utilization
193A	1981	1981	195	4	23	Actual Use and Utilization
194	1981	1981	2,462	37	245	Browse Transect, Condition Trend, Utilization Cages, Actual Use, and Utilization
195	1981	1982	685	13	75	Actual Use and Utilization
196	1981	1982	278	2	19	Actual Use and Utilization
197	1981	1983	38,116	700	2,008	Actual Use and Utilization
198	1981	1984	8,460	85	369	Utilization Cages, Actual Use, and Utilization
199	1981	1981	9,838	50	90	Actual Use and Utilization
200	1981	1981	1,159	7	78	Actual Use and Utilization
202	1981	1981	5,250	19	39	Actual Use and Utilization
204	1981	1983	6,415	29	209	Actual Use and Utilization
213	1981	1982	651	33	20	Actual Use and Utilization
216	1981	1983	5,274	72	240	Browse Transect, Actual Use, and Utilization
217	1981	1983	3,286	57	252	Actual Use and Utilization
222	1981	1983	2,470	13	172	Actual Use and Utilization
224	1981	1985	5,211	32	216	Actual Use and Utilization

Table 1.

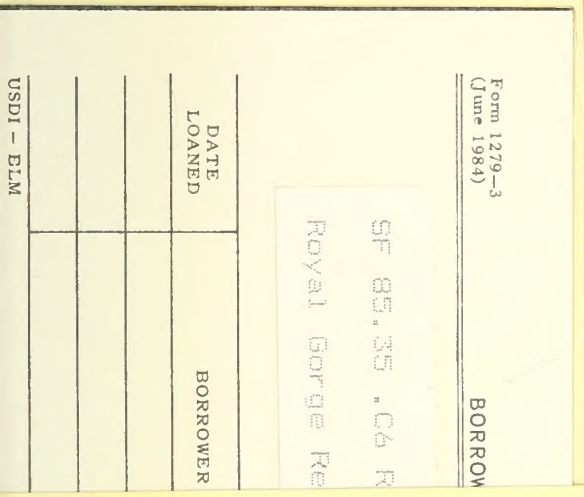
IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY OF UNITS
PROPOSED FOR INTENSIVE RANGE MANAGEMENT

Mgmt. Unit No.	AMP Devel-opment	AMP Imple-mentation	Acres of Public Land	Surveyed* Livestock Forage (AUMs)	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Studies to be Carried out to Supplement Inventory Data
225	1981	1984	925	18	57	Actual Use and Utilization
227	1981	1983	5,964	123	266	Actual Use and Utilization
230	1981	1985	3,579	123	131	Actual Use and Utilization
231	1981	1984	4,775	93	756	Browse Transect, Actual Use, Utilization, Condition, Trend, and Utilization Cages
233	1981	1982	1,084	142	60	Actual Use and Utilization
237	1981	1982	52,229	204	2,633	Actual Use and Utilization
238	1981	1984	6,027	42	385	Condition, Trend, Actual Use, and Utilization
243	1981	1983	14,579	116	800	Actual Use and Utilization

* This survey is a drought year survey and is not complete until actual use and utilization studies are conducted.

GPO 830-503

BLM Library
D-553A, Building 50
Denver Federal Center
P. O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225-0047



BLM Library
D-553A, Building 50
Denver Federal Center
P. O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225-0047